



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Les maladies épidémiques de l'esprit, sorcellerie, magnétisme, morphimisme, délire des grandeurs. Dr. PAUL REGNARD. Paris, 1887, 429 pp.

This book, which is illustrated with 120 engravings, is, like the preceding work, of a somewhat popular character, but is more miscellaneous. The first part deals with diabolic pacts, the sabbat, sigilla diaboli, magic scriptic characters, and other attendants of sorcery, which is called a creation of despair. Cuts from the seventeenth century show the various forms of attack at home, in the church, on the street, characteristic contractures. The process of the witches' Sabbath is depicted in cuts illustrating the departure, the journey, the transformations, characteristic goblins, parody of every sacred rite of the church, cooking and banqueting on toads and babies. Then follow illustrations representing flagellation, torture of witches, rites of exorcism. A long chapter is devoted to the miracles of Saint Médard, with full and illustrated history of six cases, followed by cuts illustrating similar hysterical paralyses and anaesthesias, meteorism, crucifixion-attitudes, etc., of to-day, curable by suggestion. Much space is devoted to Mesmer and his baquet, which is thought to be related to the monotonous, contemplative asceticism of the fakirs. Minute and illustrated directions for producing each of Charcot's three states show how minutely faithful is the author's discipleship of Charcot, to whom the book is dedicated. Then follow sections on opium, with pictures of all the stages in its growth and manufacture, sale and use. Finally come illustrations, in the form of poems, letters, drawings, script, etc., of delirium of greatness. The pathologic character of each age is indicated as follows: Magic was the epidemic of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. St. Médard summarizes the mental maladies of the eighteenth century. Somnambulism began in the seventeenth and has its great field in the nineteenth, the century also of morphomania and widespread democratic delusions of greatness. The psychic pestilence of the twentieth century may be a delirium of carnage, blood, destruction. In this of course the allusion is to the European war prospects, over-population, and Nihilism.

This work makes almost no pretensions to a scientific character, and as an historical study is of very slight value. We believe its tone and taste throughout to be as unwholesome as the curiosity of the ladies and gentlemen to whom these lectures were addressed. A purely miscellaneous collection of psychic aberrations of this highly imitative and contagious type, not explained but merely depicted, is perhaps less vicious than public exhibitions of hypnotic phenomena, but can serve no useful end, and could not absorb the energies of a mind of scientific type intent upon their scientific elucidation.

Animal Magnetism. ALFRED BINET and CHARLES FÉRÉ. London, 1887, 378 pp. International Scientific Series, Vol. LX.

This is the only work in English that attempts a systematic presentation of the results of the study of hypnotism which has been carried on so assiduously for the past eight years or more by physicians, physiologists, neurologists, alienists and jurists, etc., in France. The subject is full of both scientific and practical interest, and we commend this book to physicians and students of psychology of all